

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1862.

NUMBER 47.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, HOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES HOLT, HIRAM HOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

To the class matter, or its equivalent in space,
one square.

1 Square 1 day, \$1.25
do do 3 " 2 " 2.00
do do 1 week " 2 " 12.00
do do 2 " 4 " 4.00
do do 3 " 6 " 6.00
do do 4 " 8 " 8.00
do do 5 " 10 " 10.00
do do 10 " 12 " 12.00

2 do 50 per cent advance on 1 Square.

Column 3 months, \$12.00
do do 1 year, 30 " 30.00
do do 3 months, 14 " 14.00
do do 6 " 20 " 20.00
do do 1 year, 24 " 24.00
do do 3 months, 16 " 16.00
do do 6 " 32 " 32.00
do do 1 year, 48 " 48.00
do 3 months, 24 " 24.00
do 1 year, 60 " 60.00
do 1 year, 100 " 100.00

Car in "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year each
for 3 lines; \$1.00 per year for each additional line.

Special Notices, sealed and kept inside, having pre-
ferred rates. Extra advertisements, 50 per cent advance
on ordinary rates.

Notices of Meetings, Charitable Societies, Fire Com-
panies, etc., half price.

Announcements accompanied with directions will
be inserted till paid, and charged for accordingly.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in ad-
vance. This rule will not be varied from.

Advertising bills collectable quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

S. H. ST. JOHN,
Artist in Stow's new block, opposite McKey's
store, Main street.

M. B. JOHNSON,
Debtors, Office in Jackson's New block, over the
Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

KERNEWTON & JACKSON,
Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis.

J. H. KERNEWTON, Esq., A. JACKSON.
JOHN WINANS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, office under Central
Bank, Janesville, Wis.

J. W. D. PARKER,
Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates
Nichols, North Main street.

WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office Lappin's Block
Janesville, Wisconsin.

L. DAY & CO.,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's 5 story
block, East Milwaukee street.

NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Stationer, Lappin's
block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.,
Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office at Hale's Hat Store
Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.

I. O. F.,
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on
Wednesday Evening of each week.

J. A. PECKHAM, N. G.,
Podiatric Physician, may be consulted at N. Peckham's
Hotel, Hanover, Wis. in all branches of his profession.

Particular attention paid to chronic cases.

ELDREGE & PEASE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office in Myer's
block, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

H. A. RICHARDSON,
T. M. A. THERATON,
Counselor and Attorney at Law, Collecting Agent, &
Abstracts of title furnished on short notice. Ad-
dress, West Mitchell, Iowa.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,
Homoeopathist and Surgeon. Office and residence,
Academy st., a few rods northwest Milwaukee freight
depot.

DR. B. F. PENDLETON,
Dentist. Prepared to operate in every branch of his
profession. Room 10, north of McKey & Bro's
Main street, Janesville, Wis.

SANFORD A. HUDSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office in Emporium
block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

J. H. A. PATTERSON,
W. R. ROBINSON,
Fire, Life and Marine.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,
New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$380,000.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$314,000.

Park Fire Insurance Company,
New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$285,000.

Phenix Fire Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$206,487.

Montauk Fire Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$195,000.

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,
Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$450,000.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
May 1, 1860.

ASSETS, \$1,200,000.

Cash on hand and bank, \$33,323.11

Cash in hands of Agents, and in
course of transmission, \$6,000.89

Cash loaned on call, \$30,000.00

Bill receivable for loans secured, \$10,222.59

Real estate, unincumbered, (cash value), \$15,000.00

2,000 shares bank stock in Hartford, m't val. \$20,352.00

2,200 " " " 20,000 " 20,222.00

2,000 " " " 10,000 " 10,000.00

400 " " " St. Louis, " 40,300.00

240 " railroad and
other stock, " 16,760.00

Hartford Bonds 5 per cent, \$36,600.00

Hartford Bonds 6 per cent, \$6,000.00

Michigan, Missouri, 6 per cent, \$2,140.00

20 shares State Bank Wisconsin, " 500.00

Total Assets, \$356,764.63

Total Liabilities, \$316,817.72

Insurance against loss or damage by fire, on Dwelling
Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, &c.

In case of solvent and favorable dealing, they have but few equal, and no super-
ior.

They are founded upon the very best securities in
the world—first class bonds and mortgages upon
real property, and upon the credit of the nation.

For three years past, they have had no
losses, for the past ten years, depreciated below par,
and are every way more reliable and permanent than
railroad, bank, and other stocks, which are subject to
the fluctuations of the market.

With such a foundation, and with such
a condition, they claim the right to look with confidence
to the public for liberal patronage.

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do do 2 " 3.00
do do 3 " 4.00
do do 4 months, 6.00
do do 3 " 6.00
do do 2 " 6.00
do do 1 " 8.00
2 50 per cent advance on 1 Square.
3 50 per cent advance on 2 Squares.
4 50 per cent advance on 3 Squares.
5 50 per cent advance on 4 Squares.

6 Column 3 months, \$12.00
7 do 1 year, 18.00
8 do 3 months, 14.00
9 do 6 " 20.00
10 do 1 year, 40.00
11 do 3 months, 30.00
12 do 6 " 30.00
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, May 3, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



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Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Bauregard Running Away.

It is probable, from the fact that the enemy have evacuated Purdy, and from other accounts by telegraph, that Bauregard is leaving Corinth. Where is he going is the question, west, south, or to reinforce Davis?

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Our gunboats, from New Orleans, have taken Baton Rouge, and the arsenal located at that place. Baton Rouge is the capital of the state of Louisiana, and is about one hundred miles from New Orleans. We expect to hear from them further up the river soon.

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This is an enormous loss on both sides, and shows the desperate nature of the combat. No one can read it without a shudder. What misery and woe is connected with the statement here made. If any need a stimulant for hatred of the bloody wretches who are the cause of this sacrifice, let him pore over the columns of the names of the killed and wounded, in search of some lost ones, and think of so many homes rendered desolate by this terrible war. Nevertheless the sacrifice must be made. There is no other way.

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He made a candid statement, which bore the impress of honesty and fairness upon it, not screening himself, nor accusing others of showing the "white feather." When the people read it they said, "there is a brave and truthful man, he should have another opportunity to test his generalship;" and to-day, he has the confidence of the country. It will not be so with Gen. Grant; he will sink lower than ever in public estimation. Although he says there was no surprise, ten thousand witnesses bear unanimous testimony to the fact. Not one sustains Gen. Grant.

"If the enemy had sent him word when and where he would attack, we could not have been better prepared," he says. If the enemy had sent him word, would he have had his head quarters ten miles away from his army? would he have been absent from it six hours after the battle commenced? would he have stationed the rawest regiments at the point of the enemy's attack, some of them without ammunition, others with inadequate supply, miles from support, artillery in the rear, and no adequate force of pickets in front? Would he have had no plan of resistance, if he had notice of the enemy's coming, and would confusion have reigned among our forces the whole day, regiments, companies and individuals fighting on their "own hook?" If he was "waiting for Buell," why had he no means of transportation to carry his army across the river? not having any, why did he neglect to order Gen. Nelson to march up from Savannah, after he arrived; and why did his own troops then go up, as our Wisconsin 14th did, without proper orders, volunteering to do what they saw should be done, but which no competent authority commanded them to do?

The repulse of our troops on Sunday was the result of want of generalship, on the part of Gen. Grant, and not because of the cowardice of his officers and men. Such is now the public judgment, and such it will remain, if no better defence can be made by Gen. Grant. From the evidence before the country he is unworthy to command, and he should no longer be permitted to sacrifice the lives of our soldiers, by his blunders and his recklessness. This is the third time he has shown these traits, and it is enough. Those who keep him in command must hereafter take the responsibility of his failures.

FEASTING TRAITORS.—The few rebels we have yet been honored with, are boarded at one of our first hotels, called upon and sympathized with by some of our citizens, escorted about the city, and every opportunity given them to excite the compassion and admiration of those who are already more than half disloyal.—Detroit Advertiser.

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WORK COMMENCED.—The chief engineer of the Chicago & Northwestern railway commenced work in good earnest last Tuesday morning, in grading, on the line near West Depere, in the town of Lawrence. Loss \$600.

From the Fifth Regiment.

The following is an extract of a letter written by W. W. Bradshaw, a member of Capt. Wheeler's company, dated "Near Yorktown, April 20th." Referring to the battle of Mill Creek, he says:

"Our shells made great havoc in the camp of the enemy. Towards night they ceased firing, and we took the opportunity to improve our quarters by building a new fortification. This we have worked on every night since, until last night, and would have worked then had it not been for the rain, which fell in torrents nearly all night. On the night of the 17th the rebels attempted to cross over and take our works, but they were easily driven back. On the dam is a road wide enough for four men to walk abreast. One of our guns was placed on this before dark, and as soon as the enemy were fairly upon it, we swept it clean with grape and canister, sweeping them into eternity. There has been but little fighting in the day-time since the morning of the 16th. Yesterday morning our fort was so far completed that she was manned and a banner flung to the breeze, within half a mile of the rebels' works. I would laugh to see the enemy build such a fortification in that section will enthusiastically rally round the general's banner."

General Fremont's stay in Wheeling has been longer than he expected. The reason

has been that he found that he had to organize his whole department.

In a thousand particulars he lacked facilities for carrying out the work before him.

He has been laboriously engaged ever since he reached the city.

No man could show more untiring devotion to his business.

What he has achieved in the work of military organization, and in the furtherance

of civil law in West Virginia, will never be

known until the official record comes to be

made up. A specimen of it was published

yesterday in the findings of his court martial,

and in sentencing three murderous

bushwhackers to death. These desperadoes are finding out that there is a government,

and that their game is a dangerous one.

It is Gen. Fremont's determination

to put them down or exterminate them.

Very few of them will trouble the court

officers from this time on. The "swear-

and-let-go" practice has been entirely aban-

doned. Trial by court martial and death

by hanging are to be order of the day.—

The guerrillas may as well make up their

minds at once to this, for a stern will is af-

ter them.

CINCINNATI, May 2.

The Commercial has from its correspon-

dents with the army of General Halleck

the following official figures of our loss at

the battle of Pittsburg Landing:—McClern-

and's division, killed 231, wounded 1,531,

missing 236; W. H. L. Wallace's killed

228, wounded 1,033, missing 1,163; Lew

Wallace's, killed 43, wounded 257, missing

5; Hurlbut's, killed 313, wounded 1,419,

missing 223; Sherman's, killed 437, wounded

562, missing 1,802; Crittenden's, killed 80, wounded 410, missing 27; Nel

son's, killed 93, wounded 612, missing 10; McCook's, killed 94, wounded 306, missing

11; total killed, 1,735; wounded, 7,882;

missing, 3,956. Total killed, wounded and

missing 13,763. About 300 wounded have

died. Our burial parties report between twenty-five hundred and three thousand

rebels found dead on the field.

THE COMMERCIAL, May 2.

The Commercial publishes passages of a

letter from General Grant, in reply to one

informing him of the nature of the criticism

of his management of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. General Grant says:

"I will go on and do my duty to the best

of my ability, without praise, and do all I

can to bring the war to a speedy close. I

am not an aspirant for anything at the close

of the war. There is one thing I feel well

assured of, that is, I have the confidence of

every brave man in my command. Those

who showed the white feather, will do all

in their power to attract attention from

themselves. I had, perhaps, a dozen officers

arrested for cowardice in the first day's

fight. These men are necessarily my enemies. As to the talk about a surprise, there could be nothing more false. If the

enemy had sent us word, when and where

they would attack, we could not have been

better prepared. Skirmishing had been

going on for two days, between our recon-

noitering parties and the enemy's advance.

I did not believe, however, they intended to

make a determined attack, but simply mak-

ing a reconnaissance in force. My head-

quarters were constantly arriving, to be as-

signed to brigades and divisions. All were

ordered to report, making it necessary to

keep an officer or some one there. I was

also looking for Buell, to arrive, and it was

important I should have every arrange-

ment complete for his speedy transit to this

side of the river."

FORT MONROE, May 1.

Special to Times.—Three or four rebel

boats, off Sewell's Point, this morning, ap-

peared to be placing boulds to mark the

channel.

Gen. Prentiss and 700 federal prisoners,

had arrived at Selma, Alabama. The offi-

cials are to be sent to Talladega, and the pri-

vates to Montgomery.

Gen. Hollis passed through Columbia,

Saturday, enroute to Richmond. He is

arrived at the fall of New Orleans. It is

said that there were 100 heavy guns in

position, between Fort Jackson and the

city, that the Louisiana was ready and wait-

ing, that numerous boarding parties were

organized to take national vessels, at all

hazards, and that the Mississippi, though

unfinished, could, if necessary be brought

into action.

The rebel Gen. Gladden has died from

wounds at Shiloh.

CAIRO, May 2.

River stationary, and eight inches higher

than ever before known.

News from Pittsburg Landing is of the

biggest importance. Its transmission over

the wires is prohibited.

From the latest news from the fleet it

was generally believed that a simultaneous

attack would be made by the fleet before the

close of the week.

Memphis papers of the 29th ult. say that

a meeting had been held the night before,

at which it was concluded to burn the city

in case of the approach of the federal fleet.

Editorials urgently call on the people to re-

inforce Price at Fort Wright, as the only

hope for the salvation of the city.

Gov. Yates left, to-night, for Pittsburg,

with a hospital steamer and a large quanti-

ty of sanitary stores.

CHICAGO, May 2.

By a special to the Tribune, from Cairo,

we learn of the capture of the

Confederate arsenal.

CAIRO, May 2.

Gen. Lew Wallace's division has taken

possession of Purdy without opposition.

CAIRO, May 2.

Under the restrictions now upon news,

no more outline of operations, in a great

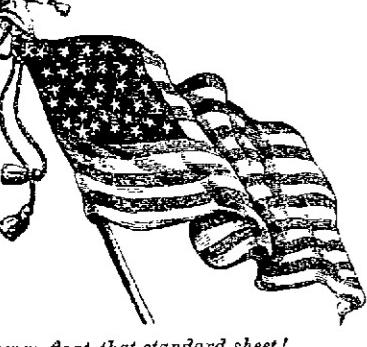
department like that of

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861:

Arrive.	Closes.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	10:30 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
" way,	4:40 P.M.	12:00 M.
Milwaukee, through,	12:30 P.M.	4:45 P.M.
" way,	6:30 P.M.	4:45 P.M.
Monroe, through,	6:00 P.M.	10:45 A.M.
Milwaukee and way,	10:30 A.M.	11:15 A.M.
Madison and way,	12:45 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Madison and Milwaukee, through,	12:45 P.M.	4:45 P.M.
Grand mail from Janesville to Madison and St. Paul, etc., close Tuesday and Friday at 6 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 7 P.M.		
Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee arrived Monday, April 1st at 7:30 A.M.; closed Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.		

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

CURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—E. J. GOODESS, Pastor. Sabbath service, 10½ A. M., and 1½ P. M. Lecture, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—G. C. HECKMAN, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 1½ P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Hiram W. BEERS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., and 1½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. Friday evening service 1½ P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH.—H. W. SPALDING, Rector. Sunday services, 10½ A. M., and 2 P. M. Also, services Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock, and Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—JOHN SHARPE, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10½ A. M., and 1½ P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—M. P. KINNEY, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10½ A. M., and 1½ P. M.

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ST. CUTHBERT (Catholic).—Corner Cherry and Holmes street. Jony CONNOR, Superior. Services at 8 A. M., and 10½ A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.—The following is the record of interments at Oak Hill Cemetery for the month of April, 1862.

DATE NAME RESIDENCE AGE L. B
22d of April & P. Long Janesville, Wis. 3 P. G.
23d Edwin D. Miller " 10½ P. G.
4th Emma M. Yallow " 10½ P. G.
7th Isaac Woodcock " 6½ 3½
17th J. F. Richards " 2½ P. G.
18th John George " 6 P. G.
30th W. Winkley " 6 P. G.

IMPORTANT MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday May 6th, 1862, the mail matter from Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, going East, will be distributed on the steamers while crossing from Milwaukee to Grand Haven. Postmasters in the above states should send their mail matter going East directed Steamboat Route Agent, Milwaukee, but make their way bills to Detroit. D. P. O. By sending mail via, this route from 12 to 24 hours time is gained—the distribution being done while crossing the lake. Thus a letter is not detained in transit, but goes directly through to Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—As the partial fruits of a pleasant revival in the Baptist church of this city, twenty-two persons have been baptised, others will (D. V.) be "buried with Christ in baptism," to-morrow, and many are still waiting and seeking. The ladies have decorated the church very finely in honor of Gov. Harvey, the materials having been furnished through the liberality of our mercantile firms. Strangers and the poor are always welcome, and furnished with sittings cheerfully by the poulterers.

ROBBERY IN CLINTON.—Last week (says the Beloit Journal,) Mr. H. Hammond, who does business in Clinton, had quite a serious loss. A stranger arrived on the cars, inquired for a livery stable, and was directed to Mr. H. He wished to engage a horse and buggy, for the purpose of peddling fruit trees, which he said he had ordered to this station. Having obtained a good horse, harness and buggy, he set out, remarking that he should probably be back the same day, or at the farthest on the next. He did not return, and constable Bassler was sent in pursuit. The property stolen was worth about \$160.

SHOT.—David March, a resident of Shiope, and a member of the 3d Wisconsin cavalry, was shot in the leg by some sneaking scoundrel in the woods near Camp Benton. Mr. March was brought home and is now in Shiope.

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The following patents have been issued to Wisconsin inventors:

A. J. Luckey, of Bradford, Wis., for improvement in machines for cutting the bands of grain.

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J. L. Rice, of Port Washington, Wis., for improvement in mode of sustaining and protecting coupling of shafting.

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Passenger train for Oshkosh, 12:40 P. M. Night express, " 1:30 A. M. Freight train, " 6:30 P. M. Accommodation Chicago, 5:00 A. M. Night express, " 3:00 P. M. Freight train, " 7:00 A. M.

A public tea meeting will take place in the Primitive Methodist Church, on Tuesday evening, May 6th, for the benefit of their pastor, John Sharp. Tea on the table at 7½; all are cordially invited to attend. Tickets 25 cents, can be had at the door. may 2d.

COLLECTOR AT NEW ORLEANS.—The President has appointed C. C. Lathrop an collector of the port of New Orleans. This looks like opening trade with that city.

THE REBEL GENERAL LOVELL.—Mansfield Lovell, the rebel major general in command at New Orleans, was lately in the employ of the city government of New York. He was a democratic delegate to the treasonable convention which assembled in this city a year ago last February, at Tewdell Hall. He occupied a place on the platform with Judge Parker, Ben. Wood, Dean Richmond, Sanford E. Church, William Cassidy, and Gustavus W. Smith, who is now a major general in the rebel service at Yorktown. Is it any wonder that men who have been "cuddling under the same dirty bed clothes" with these rebel scoundrels should be suspected and that some of them should be imprisoned. How many arrests have been made within the last year on the mere suspicion of finding men in company with thieves and burglars! And yet the Atlas and Argus will continue to howl about "arbitrary power."

"No trial before the halter drew,
With good opinion of the law."

Albany Knickerbocker,

and the rest of the news.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

ALL SIZES, ALL KINDS!

PAINT BRUSHES,

SHOE BRUSHES,

SCRUB BRUSHES,

VARNISH BRUSHES,

MARKING BRUSHES,

HAIR BRUSHES,

TOOTH BRUSHES,

LATHER BRUSHES,

NAIL BRUSHES,

STENCIL BRUSHES,

COUNTER BRUSHES,

HORSE BRUSHES,

CLOTH BRUSHES,

BRUSHES!

The great Depo for BRUSHES is at

Tullman & Collins.

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Monroe and way.	10:30 A.M.	6:30 P.M.
Madison and way.	12:45 A.M.	6:30 P.M.
Beloit and way.	12:45 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Oscoda, mail from Jeannette to Madison and Sylvester at the Post Office, and Post Office at A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A.M.; closes Tuesday and Saturday at 4 P.M.		
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22d Inf'ty & B Long	"	9	1	P	G
4th Inf'ty & B Long	"	10	1	P	G
7th Isaac Woodle	"	42	1	P	G
12th F Richards	"	214	1	P	G
13th John F Spence	"	316	1	P	G
30th W Whinley	"	31	1	P	G

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A public tea meeting will take place in the Primitive Methodist Church, on Tuesday evening, May 6th, for the benefit of their pastor, John Sharpe. Tea on the table at 7½; all are cordially invited to attend. Tickets 25 cents, can be had at the door.

COLLECTOR AT NEW ORLEANS.—The President has appointed C. C. Lathrop collector of the port of New Orleans. This looks like opening trade with that city.

THE REBEL GENERAL LOVELL.—Major General in command at New Orleans, was lately in the employ of the city government of New York. He was democratic delegate to the treasonable convention which assembled in this city a year ago last February, at Tweed Hall. He occupied a place on the platform with Judge Parker, Ben. Wood, Dean Richmond, Sanford E. Church, William Cassidy, and Gustavus W. Smith, who is now a major general in the rebel service at Yorktown. Is it any wonder that men who have been "cuddling under the same dirty bed clothes" with these rebel scoundrels should be suspected and that some of them should be imprisoned. How many arrests have been made within the last year on the mere suspicion of finding men in company with thieves and burglars? And the Athas and Argus will continue to howl about "arbitrary arrests."

"No thief or traitor shall be tried, with good opinion of the law."

—Albany Knickerbocker.

WASHINGTON, May 1. SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, the resolution asking the Military Commission to inquire whether any further legislation was necessary to prevent soldiers and officers from returning fugitive slaves, was taken up.

Mr. Sumner said he was glad the senator from Iowa, in his speech, had called attention to some officers concerning their treatment of fugitives. One general who lately made an order returning fugitives, was a native of Massachusetts, and he (Sumner) used his influence to get him appointed. If he had known that Gen. Hooker would have made such an order, he never would have tried to get him an appointment.

When a general falls in battle there is honor in it, and we regret his death; but when a general falls as General Hooker has fallen, there can be nothing but regret. He referred to the order of General Doubleday, and contrasted it with that of Gen. Hooker, saying that he (Doubleday) was an honor to his country. Mr. Sumner then referred to Gen. McCook at the West, and also to the conduct of the Provost Marshal of Louisville as very disgraceful to the army. Mr. Sumner also read an account of how the blacks were oppressed in Louisville.

Mr. Davis asked Mr. Sumner where he got his account.

Mr. Sumner said, from the newspaper in New York.

Mr. Davis had no doubt of the falsity of the account.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said he had abundant evidence of the disgraceful treatment of fugitive slaves by a portion of the army.

Mr. Sumner also referred to the return of fugitive slaves from the camps of Gen. Buell, and to the order of Gen. Halleck excluding all fugitives from his lines. Mr. Sumner said that the order was unconstitutional, absurd, deficient in common sense, an outrage upon common humanity, and unworthy of a soldier. Such an order would exclude all the valuable information received from fugitives, such as for instance, the capture of New Orleans and the evacuation of Fredericksburg.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Del., offered as an amendment to the resolution, the following:

And also to inquire what further legislation is necessary to prevent the illegal capture and imprisonment of free white citizens of the United States.

Mr. Saulsbury referred to the number of persons taken from the states of Delaware and Maryland. They had been seized by the military authorities and dragged away to forts and prisons, and after being kept a week or two were discharged, because no fault could be found with them. These men belonged to a class who are deemed to be of no account, and whose interests do not appear to be cared for. They unfortunately are free white persons. The men who had committed no offense were seized in violation of every law and every right. If the wrongs of the negro are to be redressed, he could only ask that the same justice might be meted out to white men. He asked nothing for men who were disloyal to the government. He would have them punished to the full extent of the law.

The confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., offered as an amendment to the 6th section of Mr. Colman's substitute, authorizing the President to make a proclamation and free the slaves of those who continue in rebellion for thirty days.

Messrs. Wilson, and Morrill of Maine, spoke in favor of the bill.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.

Gentlemen who left Memphis on Saturday evening last state that they had positive knowledge, before leaving Memphis, that New Orleans was in possession of the federal troops. They came direct from New Orleans, having left that city before the surrender.

From Memphis to New Orleans the water was very high and causing great apprehension.

The banks were to inaugurate a new policy, by resuming special payment upon 20 per cent. of their issues, and throwing out and discarding the confederate notes.

Throughout Louisiana, outside of the office-holders and army contractors, and those who live by swindling, there was a very general desire for the settlement of all differences and the close of the war.

The Memphis Argus of Saturday alludes to mysterious rumors in circulation, but does not say what they are. New Orleans is spoken of mysteriously, and no one doubts that the point of anxiety was about the fate of that city. The Argus says:

We have nothing to-day but rumors. Of these a plentiful supply are circulating in the city, but we do not deem it proper to publish the substance of them in the absence of confirmation. None can be traced to reliable sources, and their publication would only increase the general anxiety regarding matters at Fort Jackson and New Orleans.

The telegraphic embargo still exists at New Orleans. The reasons for this are obvious. The truth must come and the sooner the better. A most extravagant rumor is afloat from Columbus, Mississippi, but it is only a rumor.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 23d (two days before the arrival of the fleet at the city) publishes the following extract from a letter written to a friend in New Orleans by a young officer in Fort Jackson:

As you know, the bombardment of the fort commenced, in effect, at nine o'clock last Friday morning, and ceased at twenty-five minutes to seven in the evening, when, thinking they had made some impression upon us, they drew off, their bands playing various national airs.

Saturday they opened upon us at half past six A.M., and have kept up a continuous stream of thirteen and ten-inch mortar shells from their mortar vessels, and rifle shells from their gunboats, day and night, at the average rate of one every twelve seconds, or five for minute for nearly seventy hours.

We cannot say much for their chivalry. Their mortar vessels lie behind a point of woods, entirely concealed from us, and out of the range of our guns. So much for their generosity. They show more gallantry in fighting their gunboats, which, however, we drove back six times yesterday, and three or four times already this morning.

They have attempted to reduce this fort alone, having only shelled St. Phillip about two hours yesterday morning. St. Phillip is fighting with great spirit and does yeoman service for us. Whenever they press us too severely, she opens on them with columbiads and riled 7-inch navy.

A public tea meeting will take place in the Primitive Methodist Church, on Tuesday evening, May 6th, for the benefit of their pastor, John Sharpe. Tea on the table at 7½; all are cordially invited to attend. Tickets 25 cents, can be had at the door.

may 32d.

COLLECTOR AT NEW ORLEANS.—The President has appointed C. C. Lathrop collector of the port of New Orleans. This looks like opening trade with that city.

THE TELEGRAPHIC EMBARGO.—Major General in command at New Orleans, was lately in the employ of the city government of New York.

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He occupied a place on the platform with Judge Parker, Ben. Wood, Dean Richmond, Sanford E. Church, William Cassidy, and Gustavus W. Smith, who is now a major general in the rebel service at Yorktown.

Is it any wonder that men who have been "cuddling under the same dirty bed clothes" with these rebel scoundrels should be suspected and that some of them should be imprisoned. How many arrests have been made within the last year on the mere suspicion of finding men in company with thieves and burglars? And the Athas and Argus will continue to howl about "arbitrary arrests."

"No thief or traitor shall be tried, with good opinion of the law."

—Albany Knickerbocker.

CAPTURING GUN.—There is an old chap in the Berdan sharpshooters known as "Old Seth." He is quite a character, and is a crack shot—one of the best in the regiment.

His "instrument," as he terms it, is one of the heaviest telescopic rifles.

The other night at roll call, "Old Seth" was not. This was somewhat unusual, as the old chap was always up to time. A sergeant went out to hunt him up, he being somewhat forgetful that the old man had been absent.

After parambulating around in the advance of the picket line, he heard a low "halloo."

"Who's there?" inquired the sergeant.

"It's me," responded Seth.

"Bring it," said the sergeant. "Can't do it," exclaimed Seth.

It soon became apparent to the sergeant

that "Old Seth" had the exact range of one of the enemy's heaviest guns, and they could not load it for fear of being picked off by him. Again the old man shouted— "Fetch me a couple of haversacks full of grub, as this is my gun, and the cursed varmint shan't fire it again while the scumage lasts."

This was done, and the old

soldier kept good watch over that gun.

In fact it is a "captured gun."—YORKTOWN CORRESPONDENT.

A COMPLIMENT TO OUR FIFTH REGIMENT.—The special correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from before Yorktown, April 22, says:

Situated as we are, face to face with the enemy, our line is subject to constant alarm. Sorely a night elapses without an alarm—sometimes two and three. The alacrity with which our troops respond to the call and fall into line is well worthy of remark.

I have on repeated occasions undertaken to make mention of the 5th Wisconsin, a regiment that stands so deservedly high, for all good qualities of the soldier and pioneer, as to challenge universal approbation; but my pencil or your types have persistently

comprised the regimen of the 5th Wisconsin, the handsomest assortment of

MENS' and BOYS' CLOTHING,

of every kind, variety, style and color, made up especially for this market.

PANTS! PANTS!

can be found at this institution in such immense variety that the most difficult can always be suited.

VESTS! VESTS!

I have the handsomest and most fashionable assortments to be found anywhere, of every style and kind too numerous to mention.

MR. GEORGE FENTON,

who is at the head of my

Merchant Tailoring Department,

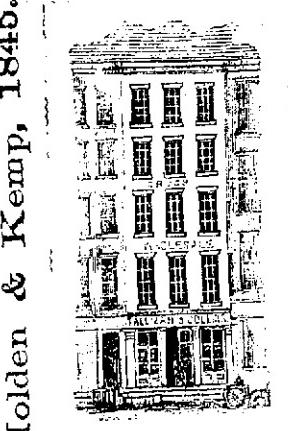
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Prairie, Turtle and Clinton.

Inspection district No. 3, embraces the towns of Mit

ton, Lima and Huron.

Inspection district No. 5, embraces the towns of Pigeon

and Rockwood.

Inspection district No. 6, embraces the towns of New

ark and Avon.

Inspection district No. 7, embraces the towns of Mag

alia, Union and Porter.

The first examination of teachers for the year will

be held at 10 o'clock A. M.

For inspection district No. 1, the examination will be

held on Friday, March 25th, in school building of Union

School No. 1, in said city.

For inspection district No. 2, on Monday, April 1st,

at the School House in the village of Clinton.

For inspection district No. 3, on Friday, April 4th,

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